a) a liposome comprising a lipid bilayer, wherein the lipid bilayer is comprised of neutral phospholipids and cholesterol;
b) at least one GM-1 ganglioside molecule disposed in the lipid bilayer;
c) a cholera toxin ß subunit bound to a GM-1 ganglioside molecule;
d) an MHC component loaded with an antigen, wherein the antigen-loaded MHC component is bound to the cholera toxin ß subunit; and
e) an accessory molecule that can stabilize an interaction between a T cell receptor and the antigen-loaded MHC component.

B1 Cont

2. (twice amended) An artificial antigen presenting cell according to claim 1 having a plurality of GM-1 ganglioside molecules, wherein a portion of the GM-1 ganglioside molecules form rafts in the lipid bilayer of the liposome.

6. (twice amended) An artificial antigen presenting cell, comprising:
a) a liposome comprising a lipid bilayer, wherein the lipid bilayer is comprised of neutral phospholipids and cholesterol;
b) at least one GM-1 ganglioside molecule disposed in the lipid bilayer;
c) a cholera toxin ß subunit bound to a GM-1 ganglioside molecule;
d) at least one tetravidin molecule bound to the cholera toxin ß subunit;
e) a biotinlylated MHC component loaded with an antigen, wherein the biotinlylated MHC component loaded with antigen is bound to the tetravidin molecule of (d); and
f) a biotinlylated accessory molecule that can stabilize an interaction between a T cell receptor and the antigen-loaded MHC component, wherein the biotinlylated accessory molecule is bound to the tetravidin molecule of (d).

B2 Cont

7. (twice amended) An artificial antigen presenting cell according to claim 6 having a plurality of GM-1 ganglioside molecules, wherein a portion of the GM-1 ganglioside molecules form rafts in the lipid bilayer of the liposome.